D. Dyce

STATISTICS

OF

EIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL HOSPITALS IN SCOTLAND,

PREPARED FROM THE

MANAGERS' PRINTED REPORTS, AND OTHER
AUTHORIZED DOCUMENTS.

By J. THOMSON, Esq.

With observations by the Editor.

(*From the Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*, No. 157.)

Pt I

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TABLE A.—*Vital Statistics.*—Showing the number of patients treated; the average residence in hospital; the deaths and ratio of mortality per cent., with the proportion of deaths to cures, &c.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Hospitals.	Pop. of respective towns in which the hospitals are situat. Census 1841.	Period one year, ending	Under treatment during the year.	No. of cases treated to a termination.	Died.	Cured.	Relieved and discharged.	Disch. from other causes, viz. by desire, irregular and improp., no benefit.	Average daily number in hospital.	Days in hospital for each cure.	Aver. residence in hospital in days.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of cases terminated.	Ratio of cures per cent. of cases terminated.	Propor. of deaths to cures.	Days of residence in hospital for 1 death	Ratio of admission per cent. of the population.
Royal Infirm. Edinburgh,	164,451	Oct. 1, 1842.	3770	3529	443	2255	551	280	303	41	29	12·55	63·89	1 to 5·09	249	2·3
... Aberdeen,	64,767	Dec. 31, 1842.	1956	1822	85	1458	167	112	113	28	21	4·66	80·02	17·15	481	3·0
... Dumfries,	13,353	Nov. 11, 1842.	508	463	29	352	44	38	41	42	29	6·26	76·02	12·14	516	3·8
Infirmary, Montrose,	13,811	June 1, 1842.	324	295	20	258	7	10	23	32	26	6·77	87·45	12·90	419	2·3
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	273,147	Dec. 31, 1842.	3612	3405	328	2646	226	205	228	31	23	9·63	77·70	8·06	254	1·3
... Dundee,	63,825	June 1, 1842.	916	882	45	762	52	23	52	25	21	5·10	86·39	16·93	422	1·4
Northern Infir. Inverness,	11,592	Dec. 31, 1842.	385	344	15	237	41	51	38	59	36	4·36	69·00	15·80	925	3·3
County & City Infir. Perth,	18,281	Dec. 31, 1842.	486	424	29	305	34	56	42	50	31	6·84	71·93	10·51	538	2·7

TABLE B.—Statistics of Expenditure as regards diet, medicine, &c.

Hospitals.	Period one year, ending	Under treatm. during year.	Daily av. No. of pat. in hospital.	1. Bread, biscuit, and flour.	2. Oat, barley, & pease-meal.	3. Milk and small beer.	4. Butcher-meat, poultry, hares, and rabbits.	5. Tea, coff. eggs, sugar, butter, cheese, ham, fish, and groceries.	6. Pot-barley, potatoes, vegetables, and other articles of food.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Oct. 1, 1842.	3770	303	L.926 19 2¾	L.233 1 0	L.848 17 6	L.944 10 9½	L.461 0 6¾	L.147 19 9
Aberdeen.	Dec. 31, 1842.	1956	113	*	...	...	...	...	829 5 2
... Dumfries,	Nov. 11, 1842.	508	41	80 8 1¾	41 17 6	87 10 6	63 13 11½	82 7 1½	6 0 0
Infirmary, Montrose,	June 1, 1842.	324	23	44 16 3	16 15 0	32 8 8	30 14 8	28 19 1	9 17 10
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	Dec. 31, 1842.	3612	228	375 8 3	130 19 3	277 9 10	507 2 3	281 0 1	114 17 8
... Dundee,	June 1, 1842.	916	52	150 0 6	17 0 0	80 0 0	100 13 0	142 7 6	186 17 0
Northern Infirm., Inverness,	Dec. 31, 1842.	385	38	82 12 1½	39 14 0	...	118 19 0	116 3 9	7 2 8 1
City & County Infirm., Perth,	Dec. 31, 1842.	486	42	112 14 2	37 12 0	69 2 10	91 18 2	92 11 6	...

* The expenditure for provisions is all entered in one sum.

TABLE B.—Statistics of Expenditure, *continued.*

Hospitals.	7. Medicines of all sorts.	8. Surg. instrum., bandages, and articles for the apothecaries' shop.	9. Salaries of medical officers and clinical lecturers.	10. Salaries of non-medical office-bearers.	11. Wages of nurses, porters, and female servants.	12. Wine, spirits ale, porter, vinegar.	13. Advertising.	14. Stationery and printing.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,	L.417 17 4½	L.224 12 1½	L.198 2 0	L.456 6 9	L.892 6 8	L.482 18 2	L.29 10 6	L.345 5 8
... Aberdeen,	114 3 3	35 18 6	295 19 0	105 0 0	261 0 2*	72 15 0	...	43 12 6
... Dumfries,	104 15 0	4 8 4	126 0 0	62 11 0	95 3 3½	13 14 6	...	22 9 5
Infirmary, Montrose,	25 0 2	...	60 0 0	...	39 0 0	...	...	...
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	234 0 2	164 1 0	659 10 6	415 0 0	806 6 4	165 5 2	30 15 6	107 18 0
... Dundee,	174 11 9	8 16 0	264 9 0	...	5 15 0	32 3 5	8 12 0	† 30 0 0
Northern Infirm., Inverness,	71 7 3	...	30 0 0	5 0 0	79 10 0	61 19 9	5 5 6	† 14 0 0
County & City Infirm., Perth,	160 5 5	...	100 0 0	55 0 0	183 8 11	71 6 11	10 17 6	† 30 0 0

* Includes L.48, 0s. 2d. for washing.

† These sums are entered in cumulo.

Table B.—Statistics of Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Hospitals.	Daily av. No. of pat. in hospital.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		Heating and Lighting.	Repairing furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.	Feu-duties, Annuities, and Interest.	Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,	303	L.568 14 5½	L.430 4 1	L.226 11 2	L.7834 17 9½	L.543 2 10	L.887 10 6
... Aberdeen,	113	164 15 8	77 8 3	86 5 9	2086 3 3	...	62 6 2
... Dumfries,	41	70 14 2½	189 4 1½	13 1 10	1063 18 11¼	8 15 4½	168 11 6
Infirmary, Montrose,	23	22 0 8	54 15 4	15 10 6	379 18 2	21 13 3	44 3 6
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	228	363 10 10	398 13 10	375 18 8	5407 17 3	...	534 19 0
.. Dundee,	52	60 15 0	21 1 6	14 1 11	1297 3 7	...	72 11 3
Northern Infirmary, Inverness,	38	37 1 4	24 15 7	14 12 6	708 13 5½	30 0 0	59 1 2
County & City Infirmary, Perth,	42	106 9 8	85 10 3	37 16 0	1244 13 4	7 0 5	...

TABLE B.—Statistics of Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Hospitals.	Under treatment during the Year.	Daily av. No. of patients in hospital.	21. Grand Total Expenditure.			Yearly av. expense of each occupied bed, for provisions, as per columns, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.			Yearly av. expense of each occupied bed, as per columns, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.			Average yearly expense of each patient, as per column 18.			Average yearly expense of each patient, as per column 21.			Average cost of each patient for diet, as per columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.			Aver. cost of each patient for the grand total expenditure as per column 21.			Daily ave. cost of each patient as per column 18.	
			L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,	3770	303	9265	11	1½	11	15	1½	8	16	6	25	17	1¾	30	11	7	0	18	10¾	2	9	1¾	1	5
... Aberdeen,	1956	113	2148	9	5	7	6	9¼	7	16	7	18	9	2¾	19	0	3	0	8	5¾	1	1	11½	1	0⅛
... Dumfries,	508	41	1241	5	9¾	8	16	6	9	18	4	25	19	0	30	5	6	0	14	3	2	8	10¼	1	5
Infirmary, Montrose,	324	23	445	14	11	7	2	3	5	7	10	16	10	4¼	19	7	7¼	0	10	1¼	1	7	6½	0	10¾
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	3612	228	5942	16	3	7	7	11¾	10	14	4¾	23	14	4½	26	1	3½	0	9	4	1	12	10¾	1	3½
... Dundee,	916	52	1369	14	10	13	0	4	9	6	10	24	18	10½	26	6	9¾	0	14	9¼	1	9	10½	1	4½
Northern Infirm., Inverness,	385	38	797	14	7½	9	12	1¾	6	10	5¼	18	13	0	20	19	10¼	0	18	11½	2	1	5¼	1	0¼
County & City Infirm., Perth,	486	42	1251	13	9	9	12	4¼	13	11	5½	29	12	8¼	29	16	0½	0	16	7½	2	11	6	1	7

Supplement.—TABLE B, No. 1.—Statistics of Expenditure.

Particulars of ann. expend. correspond. to each patient.	Tab. B.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.			Average cost.		
		L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Bread, biscuit, flour,	1.	3	1	2¼	7	6	9½	1	19	2½	1	18	1	1	12	11¼	2	17	8½	2	3	5¾	2	13	8¼			
Oat, barley, and pease meal,	2.	0	15	4½				1	0	5	0	14	6	0	11	5¾	0	6	6½	1	0	10¾	0	17	10¾			
Milk and small beer,	3.	2	16	0½				2	2	8½	1	8	1¼	1	4	4	1	10	9		...		1	12	11			
Butch. mt. ptry. hares, rab.	4.	3	2	4¼				1	11	1	1	6	8½	1	4	7¾	1	18	9	3	1	1¾	2	3	9¼			
Tea, cof. eggs. sug. but. groc.	5.	1	10	5¼				2	0	2	1	5	10	2	4	5¾	2	14	9	3	2	7¼	2	4	1			
Pot-bar. potatoes, vegetables,	6.	0	9	8¾				0	2	11	0	9	0¼	0	10	1¼	3	11	10	0	4	0¼		...				
Medicines,	7.	1	7	7½	1	0	2½	2	11	1	1	1	8¾	1	0	6½	3	7	1¾	1	17	6¾	3	16	3¼			
Surgical instruments, &c.	8.	0	14	10¼	0	6	4½	0	2	2		...		0	14	4¾	0	3			...			...				
Salaries, medical officers, &c.	9.	0	13	1	2	12	4¾	3	1	5½	2	12	2	2	17	10	5	1		0	15	9½	2	7	7½			
Salar. non-med. office-bears.	10.	1	10	1½	0	18	7	1	10	6¼		...		1	16	4½		...		0	2	7½	1	6	2¼			
Wages, nurses, porters, &c.	11.	2	18	11¼	2	6	2½	2	6	5	1	13	11¼	3	10	9½	0	2	2½	2	1	10	4	7	4¼			
Wines, spirits, port. vinegar,	12.	1	11	10½	0	12	10½	0	6	8¼		...		0	14	6½	0	12	4¾	1	12	7½	1	14	0			
Advertising,	13.	0	1	11		...			...			...		0	2	8¼	0	3	3½	0	2	10¼	0	5	2			
Stationery and printing,	14.	1	2	9	0	7	8½	0	10	11		...		0	9	5½	0	11	6½	0	7	3½	0	14	3			
Heating and lighting,	15.	1	17	6½	1	9	2	1	14	5	0	19	1¼	1	11	10½	1	3	4½	0	19	6¼	2	10	8½			
Repairg. furnit. furnishings,	16.	1	8	4½	0	13	7¾	4	12	3	2	7	7¼	1	14	11¼	0	8	1¼	0	13	0½	2	0	8½			
Miscellaneous expenses,	17.	0	14	11¼	0	15	3¼	0	6	7	0	13	6¾	1	13	0	0	5	5	0	7	8½	0	18	0¾			
Aver. ordinary expenditure,	18.	25	17	1¾	18	9	2¾	25	19	0	16	10	4¼	23	14	4½	24	18	10½	18	13	0	29	12	8¼	22	19	4
Feu-dut. annuities, interest,	19.	1	15	10		...		0	4	3	0	18	10		...			...		0	15	9	0	3	4¼			
Building, alteration, repairs,	20.	2	18	7¼	0	11	0¼	4	2	3	1	18	5	2	6	11	1	7	11¼	1	11	1¼		...				
Yrly. expense of each patient,	21.	30	11	7	19	0	3	30	5	6	19	7	7¼	26	1	3½	26	6	9¾	20	19	10¼	29	16	0½	25	6	1½

SUPPLEMENT.—TABLE B, No. 2.—Statistics of Expenditure.

Particulars of salaries, wages, and allowances.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.		
	Erected 1736.			Erected 1739.			Erected 1775.			Erected 1780.			Erected 1794.			Erected 1795.			Erected 1808.			Erected 1837.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Physician,	...			255	0	0	40	0	0	...			150	0	0	270	4	0	...			...		
Surgeon,	...						50	0	0	60	0	0	12	0	0				...			60	0	0
Apothecary,	70	0	0				...			...			75	0	0				...			...		
Assistant-apothecary,	57	2	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
Cupper,	21	0	0	...			...			...			20	0	0				...			...		
Clinical lecturers,	...			40	19	0	...			...			294	10	6				...			...		
Superintendant or house-governor	80	0	0	...			36	0	0	...			185	0	0				30	0	0	40	0	0
Treasurer,	60	0	0	105	0	0	30	0	0	...			...						...			10	0	0
Clerk or secretary,	50	0	0				...			...			50	0	0				...			10	0	0
Matron,	80	0	0				16	16	0	...			50	0	0				...			35	0	0
Chaplain,	60	0	0				15	15	0	...			50	0	0				5	0	0	...		
Assistant-chaplain,	5	0	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
Precentor,	5	5	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
Collector,	65	5	9	...			...			...			80	0	0				...			...		
Accountant,	30	0	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
For Statistical tables,	10	0	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
For extra writing,	40	16	0	...			...			...			...						...			...		
Servants, porters, nurses,	892	6	8	261	0	2	95	3	3½	39	0	0	806	6	4				79	10	0	183	8	11
Table B.—No. 9, 10, 11. L.	1546	15	5	L.621	19	2	283	14	3½	99	0	0	1880	16	10	L.270	4	0	L.114	10	0	338	8	11

Note.—Edinburgh. The salary of L.100 to one physician has been discontinued since the death of the last incumbent. The salary of the superintendant, or house-governor, is L.80 per annum.

Montrose.—This town is divided into six districts for dispensary practice, and one surgeon placed in charge of each, with a salary of L.10.

Dundee is divided into districts, with a surgeon in each for dispensary practice, but their salaries are not separately stated.

Perth is divided into districts for dispensary practice, with a surgeon in charge of each. Two receive salaries of L.20 each, and two L.10 each, per annum.

In Montrose, Dundee, and Perth, the dispensary practice appears to be well regulated. The sick are visited, &c., by the surgeon of their district, (not allowed to go from one dispensary to another;) every case is recorded, and the result reported to the Managers of the Infirmary, and published annually.

Table of Observations on Vital Statistics.

Col. 1. Shows the number of the population in the different towns according to the census of 1841. The population assigned for Edinburgh includes Leith.

Col. 2. The period comprehended in this table is only one year; and as the hospitals do not make up their annual returns so that the period should terminate at the same day, it has been necessary to specify the day upon which the year ends in each establishment.

Col. 3. This column includes the cases remaining at the end of the former year, together with the numbers admitted during the annual period.

Col. 4. This column shows the number of cases under treatment during the year,—minus the numbers remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

Col. 5. Shows the number of deaths during the annual period.

Col. 6. The number of cures or recoveries.

Col. 7. This column requires no explanation.

Col. 8. The purport of this column is obvious.

Col. 9. This column is of much importance in financial calculations. It shows the mean, or average daily number of patients in hospital,—which alone controls the expenditure.

Col. 10. This column shows the mean number of days of residence in hospital for each recovery. It is computed by dividing the days of residence by the number of cures, and the quotient, or number produced, shows the relation of sick time to each recovery. The range in this column is very considerable, namely, from 25 days in Dundee to 59 days in Inverness. To what circumstance is the above result to be attributed?

Col. 11. Shows the average residence of patients in hospital, the range being from 21 days in the Aberdeen and Dundee hospitals, to 36 days in the hospital at Inverness. In Edinburgh it will be observed that the mean residence is 29 days, or one-fourth longer than the residence in the Glasgow hospital.

Col. 12. Shows the ratio of mortality among the patients whose cases have terminated. The range of mortality being from 4·36 per cent. in Inverness to 12·55 in Edinburgh,—or 1 in 8. How are we to account for the wide range of mortality in these eight hospitals? The subject is one of much importance and calls for careful investigation.

Col. 13. Shows the ratio of cures or recoveries among the patients whose cases have terminated, the range being from 63·89 per cent., in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and 87·45 in the Montrose Infirmary. In the Glasgow Hospital the cures are 14 per cent. higher than in Edinburgh.

Col. 14. Shows the proportion of deaths to cures. The greatest number of cures to 1 death is 17·15 in the Aberdeen Hospital, and the least 5·809 in Edinburgh, showing a difference of 334 per cent. How is this difference between the deaths and recoveries in these hospitals accounted for?

Col. 15. This column indicates the average number of days of sickness, or residence in hospital which occurs for one death. It is found by dividing the days of treatment by the number of deaths. Here the range extends from 249 in Edinburgh to 925 in Inverness.

Col. 16. Shows the ratio of admission per cent. of the population of the town in which the hospital is situated, the range being from 1·3 in Glasgow to 3·8 in Dumfries.

These numerical results, founded upon data which cannot be disputed, deserve to be critically investigated, not only by gentlemen of the medical profession but by philanthropists who wish to promote the happiness and the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

Observations on the Expenditure.

The observations on Vital Statistics, Nos. 1 and 2 apply here.

The third column shows the mean, or average daily number of patients in hospital. This forms a most essential statistical element as a check upon the expenditure. It may be determined by counting the patients every day in the year at the same hour, and dividing the sum by 365.

In some of the accounts the details of the expenditure are abridged;—various articles being added together and entered *in cumulo.* In the Aberdeen Report of last year, the bread, meal, groceries, vegetables, and all other articles of food are entered Provisions, L. 829, 0s. 2d. This form of rendering an account precludes any comparison of the different articles used in other institutions.

Col. 1. Shows the expenditure of each hospital for bread, biscuit, and flour, and the supplement No. 1 shows the sum applicable to each occupied bed. In the Glasgow Infirmary the yearly cost of the bread of each patient is L.1, 12s. 11¼d., and in Edinburgh, L.3, 1s. 2¼d.

Col. 2. This column shows the disbursement for oat, barley and pease meal. It ranges between 6s. 6½d. in the Dundee Hospital, and L.1, 0s. 10¾d. in the hospital at Inverness.

Col. 3. Shows the cost of milk and small beer. In the Glasgow Hospital the charge is L.277, 9s. 10d. or L.1, 4s. 4d. for each occupied bed, and in the Edinburgh Hospital, L. 848, 17s. 6d. or L. 2, 16s. 0½d. for each occupied bed.

Col. 4. Shows the expenditure for butcher-meat, poultry, hares and rabbits; each occupied bed in Glasgow Infirmary costs L.1. 4s. 7¾d.; and in Edinburgh, L. 3, 2s. 4¼d.*

Col. 5. The expenditure for tea, coffee, eggs, milk and groceries is shown in this column. Each person's portion of the cost ranges between L. 1, 5s. 10d. in the Infirmary of Montrose, and L.3, 2s. 7¼d. in the Hospital at Inverness.

Col. 6. This column shows the cost of pot-barley, potatoes, vegetables, and other articles of food. (In the Aberdeen Report the amount of all the foregoing articles is entered under this head, and cannot be compared here.) In the Dumfries Hospital the charge is 2s. 11d., and in Dundee, L.3, 11s. 10d.

Col. 7. Shows the cost of medicines of all sorts. The charge under this head in the County and City Infirmary Perth, is L.3, 16s. 3¼d., and in the Glasgow Hospital, L.1, 0s. 6½d. for each occupied bed. The drugs used in the dispensary practice of both cities is likely included. The number of patients treated during the year 1842, at the Glasgow Dispensary, was 4649; and at the Perth Dispensary, 547.

Col. 8. This column embraces the expenditure for surgical instruments, bandages, and articles for the apothecary's shop,—the sum corresponding to each occupied bed range between 2s. 2d. in the Hospital at Dumfries; and 14s. 10¼d. in the Edinburgh Infirmary. An entry of L.35, 6s. 6d. for bottles and glass in the latter hospital, indicates probably an enlargement of the Institution.

Col. 9, 10, 11. Shows the expenditure under the heads salaries to medical and non-medical office-bearers, and wages of nurses, porters, and female servants. A more detailed statement of these charges is shown in the supplement No. 2. In some of the reports these disbursements are entered *in cumulo*. In the Edinburgh and Glasgow reports each salary is entered separately; the total charge under these heads for each occupied bed, ranges between L. 3, 0s. 3d. in the Northern Infirmary at Inverness, and L. 8, 5s. in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

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* The whole food of an inmate of the West Church Workhouse in that year cost L.3, 15s. 0¼d. (Managers' Ninth Report, page 27.)

Col. 12. This column shows the cost of wine, spirits, ale, porter, vinegar. There is no charge under this head at Montrose; at Dumfries, L. 13, 14s. 6d., or 6s. 8¼d. is charged; at Perth Infirmary the charge is L. 1, 14s. for each occupied bed.

Col. 13. Shows the expenditure for advertising.

Col. 14. Shows the amount paid for stationery and printing. The charge under this head in the Glasgow Infirmary report is L. 107, 18s, equal to 9s. 5½d. for each occupied bed. In Edinburgh the charge is L. 345, 5s. 8d., equal to L. 1, 2s. 9d. for each occupied bed. *

Col. 15. Shows the amount expended upon heating and lighting the several hospitals.

Col. 16. Shows the cost of furnishings and repairing furniture.

Col. 17. This column contains the sum of all miscellaneous charges, not otherwise described and entered.

Col. 18. This column is the sum of all the preceding columns, or total ordinary expenditure.

Col. 19 and 20. Shows the feu-duties, annuities, interest, and heritable disbursements.

Col. 21. This column is the sum of all the other columns, or grand total expenditure.

Col. headed yearly average expense, per Col. 1 *to* 6. This column shows the average cost of the food of one patient in each of the hospitals. The charge is L. 7, 2s. 3d. in Montrose, and L. 13, 0s. 4d. in Dundee. How is this? both towns are situate in the same county, and not more than thirty miles distant from each other.

Col. headed yearly average expense, per Col. 7 *to* 12. This column shows the yearly cost of drugs, surgical instruments, wine, spirits, malt liquor, salaries and wages,—what may be called the medical and surgical expense. In the Montrose Infirmary these charges amount to L. 5, 7s. 10d.; and in the Perth Infirmary to L. 13, 11s. 5½d. to each occupied bed.

Col. headed average yearly expense of each patient, per col.

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* During the late war the government allowance of L. 56 a year for the postage and stationery of a regiment was said to be most extravagant.

18. This column shows the yearly cost of one patient, (exclusive of interest and heritable outlays.) In the Montrose Hospital each occupied bed costs L. 16, 10s. 4¼d. In the Perth Infirmary L. 29, 12s. 8¼d. This difference in expense depends on various detailed circumstances which cannot be known or thoroughly understood without careful personal examination.

Col. headed average yearly expense, &c., per col. 21. This column indicates the cost of each patient upon the total expenditure. This ranges between L. 19, 0s. 3d. in the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen, and L. 30, 11s. 7d. in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh : a difference of L. 3504, 14s. upon the maintenance, &c. of 303 patients.

How this is to be accounted for is difficult to say. Neither the recovery of the patients, nor the efficiency and usefulness of the Aberdeen Infirmary, appear to be affected by the saving. See table of vital statistics, columns Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16.

Two columns headed average cost of each patient. The four preceding columns refer to yearly expenses. These two colums show the cost of each admission to hospital, without regard to residence. Every patient who is admitted to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh costs L. 2, 9s. 1¾d., and each patient admitted into that of Aberdeen costs L. 1, 1s. 11½d. annually.

Col. headed daily average cost, per column 18. This column shows the daily average cost of one patient in each of the eight hospitals, viz. 10¾d. in Montrose, and 1s. 7d. in Perth.

Appendix to Vital Statistics of Scotch Hospitals.

It is stated in Hawkin's Elements of Statistics, that " mortality is seldom to be assigned to the influence of bad practice, which probably does not often destroy life ;" that a friend of his " made particular notes on the comparative mortality under three physicians in the same hospital ; one was expectant, one tonic, the other eclectic. The mortality was the same, but the length of the disorder, the character of the convalescence, and the chances of relapse were very different."

It was found * in 1811 that the average mortality of the general hospitals in Russia, which contained above 30 patients, was 1 in 9, but in those which contained less than 30, only 1 in 10, and in Scotland, it would appear, that the mortality is less in the smaller hospitals.

In the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, for the year ending 1st October 1842, the daily average number of patients was 303 ;

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* C. T. Herrman, Mém de l'Acad. des Sciences de Petersbourg, Tom. ix. Petersb. 1824.

the mortality 12.55 per cent.; the cures 63.89 per cent.; the period of treatment 29 days, and 5.09 cures to one death.

In the Glasgow Infirmary, for the year ending 31st December 1842, the daily average number of patients was 228, the deaths 9.63 per cent.; the cures 77.70 per cent.; the length of treatment 23 days, with 8.06 cures for one death.

In the Aberdeen Infirmary, during the year ending 31st December 1842, the daily average number of patients was 113. The mortality 4.66 per cent.; the cures 80.02 per cent.; the residence in hospital 21 days, with 17.15 cures to 1 death. And in the other hospitals the deaths ranged between 4.36 per cent. in the Northern Infirmary at Inverness; and 6.84 in the County and City Infirmary, Perth.

TABLE of the number of patients treated, and the deaths in 30 English Provincial Hospitals, (from material in the British Medical Almanac for 1836 and 1837) showing the average mortality in each.

Medical Institutions.	Period one year.	Treated.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.
Aylesbury General Infirmary,	1835–6,	108	7	6.47
Bath United Hospital,	1835,	814	47	5.77
Bedford General Infirmary,	1835–6,	544	35	6.43
Birmingham General Hospital,	1828–9,	1556	68	4.37
Bristol General Hospital,	1835,	279	13	4.66
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk Hospital,	1833,	326	8	2.45
Canterbury Infirmary,	1835,	501	10	2.00
Cambridge Addenbrooke Hospital,	1832–3,	620	17	2.74
Chester General Hospital,	1835–6,	518	21	4.05
Colchester General Hospital,	1834,	284	9	3.16
Derby Infirmary,	1828–9,	584	18	3.09
Exeter Hospital,	1835–6,	1069	35	3.27
Gloucester Infirmary,	1834,	646	33	5.10
Hereford Infirmary,	1828–9,	300	11	3.66
Kingston-upon-Hull General Infirmary,	1835,	528	32	6.06
Leeds General Infirmary,	1832–3,	1298	77	5.93
Manchester General Infirmary,	1833–4,	1852	139	7.50
Newcastle Infirmary,	1828–9,	1100	28	2.54
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital,	1835,	774	46	5.94
Northamptom General Infirmary,	1833–4,	756	32	4.23
Nottingham General Hospital,	1835–6,	743	46	6.19
Oxford, Radcliffe Infirmary,	1835,	853	25	2.93
Salisbury Infirmary,	1833–4,	887	27	3.04
Salop Infirmary,	1834–5,	834	30	3.59
Sheffield Infirmary,	1835–6,	894	31	3.46
Stafford Infirmary,	1828–9,	524	13	2.48
Winchester Infirmary,	1833–4,	782	31	3.96
Worcester Infirmary,	1828–9,	680	31	4.55
Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds,	1828–9,	250	7	2.80
York County Infirmary,	1835,	305	19	6.22
Total,		21209	946	4.46

Here the mortality ranges between 2 per cent. in the Canterbury Infirmary, and 7.50 per cent. in the Manchester General Infirmary,—the average of all the thirty hospitals being 4·46 per cent.

Table showing the admissions, deaths, and ratio of mortality per cent., at different periods, in the Royal Infirmaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

		Edinburgh Infirmary.				Glasgow Infirmary.			
Periods.	Years.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio mort. p. ct.	Aver. yly. adm.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio mort. p. ct.	Aver yly. adm.
1808 to 1817,	10	18785	1127	6·00	1878	11427	787	6·88	1142
1836 to 1842,	5	19624	2396	12·20	3925	23386	2690	11·50	4677

Note.—The admissions and deaths to the Edinburgh Infirmary for 1839, and to the Glasgow Infirmary for 1837 and 1838, are not included, having seen no report of these years.

Thus, in the Edinburgh Infirmary, during the ten years immediately preceding 1st January 1818, the average yearly admissions were 1878, and the deaths 6 per cent. During the last five years, the yearly average admissions were 3925, and the deaths 12·20 per cent.

In the Glasgow Infirmary, during the ten years previous to 31st December 1817, the average annual admissions were 1142, and the deaths 6·88 per cent. During the last five years, the admissions were 4677 per annum, and the deaths 11·50 per cent.

To this increase of mortality since 1817 attention shall afterwards be directed.

The following table exhibits no such increase of mortality as exists in the large hospitals of Scotland, with the exception of the Chester General Infirmary, and the Royal Infirmary of Manchester, where the admissions and deaths are both considerably increased. The mortality in some of the other hospitals has decreased during the period over which the table extends.

" The earliest statement which we possess of the mortality of our hospitals is in Sir William Petty's work on Political Arithmetic, from which it appears that, in the year 1685, the proportion of the deaths to the cures in St Bartholomew's and St Thomas's Hospitals was about 1 to 7." In the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, during the year ending 1st October 1842, the deaths were 1 to 5, being a greater mortality than existed in these hospitals upwards of 150 years ago. The annual printed report of St Thomas's Hospital for 1689 is still preserved ; the mortality was then about 10 per cent., and by the report of 1835–36, it was 8·7 per cent., or about 4 per cent. less than in the metropolitan hospital of Scotland. In no hospital does the ratio of mortality appear to increase where there has not been a great increase of patients.

Table showing the number of patients treated, the deaths, and ratio of mortality in the following fourteen Hospitals, at different periods, from data compiled from the British Medical Almanac and Dr Hawkin's Statistics.

Hospitals.	First.						Second.					
	Periods.	Years.	Treat-ed.	Died.	Mortal per ct.	Aver. yly. admis.	Periods.	Years.	Treat. ed.	Died.	Mortal per ct.	Aver. yly. admis.
Chester General Infirmary,	1826 to 1835	10	5331	220	4·1	533	1839 to 1841	2	1214	88	7·2	607
Royal Infirmary, Manchester,	1752 1836	84	74360	3876	5·2	885	1836 1837	1	1890	208	11·0	1890
Kent and Canterbury Infirmary,	1793 1826	34	15697	655	4·1	462	1827 1836	10	4239	198	4·6	423
St Bartholomew's Hospital, London,	1790 1819	30	10186	903	8·8	339	1830 1834	5	4748	378	7·9	949
St George's Hospital,	1830 1834	5	9500	1075	11·3	1900	1835	1	2192	226	10·3	2192
London Hospital,	1828 1833	6	13870	1622	11·6	2311	1835 to 1836	1	2517	260	10·3	2517
Westminster Hospital,	1833 1835	3	2535	260	10·2	845	1835 1836	1	992	100	10·0	992
St Thomas's Hospital,	1764 1813	50	—	—	6·6	—	1835 1836	1	3000	261	8·7	3000
Exeter Hospital,	1826 1835	10	10145	326	3·2	1014	1835 1836	1	1069	35	3·2	1069
Bristol Infirmary,	1826 1835	10	15805	1325	8·3	1580	1828	1	1689	160	9·4	1689
Gloucester Infirmary,	1829 1835	7	4253	241	5·6	607	1835 1836	1	646	33	5·1	646
Bath United Hospital,	1827	1	551	30	5·4	551	1835	1	814	47	5·7	814
Lincoln Hospital,	1826 to 1835	10	2762	133	4·8	276	1836 1837	1	*320	14	·4	320
Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge,	1826 1835	10	6414	157	2·4	641	1832 1833	1	620	17	·7	620
Total,			171409	10823	6.31				25950	2025	7·79	

* Out and in patients.

Some attribute the increase of the deaths in hospital to the greater mortality among fever patients than others; and with the view of ascertaining the accuracy of this inference, the following has been prepared:

Hospitals.	Period one Year.	No. of fever pats. treated	Died.	Ratio of mort. per cent.
Hardwicke Fever Hospital, Dublin,	1826 to 1827,	2915	183	6.27
Wellesley's Fever Hospital, Dublin,	do.	2231	154	6.90
Leicester Fever House, . .	1834,	104	11	10.57
Carlisle Fever House, . .	1835,	51	9	17.64
Liverpool Fever House, . .	1835,	1475	280	12.26
London Fever Hospital, .	1835,	337	52	15.43
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, .	1842,	851	115	13.51
Fever House, Glasgow Infirmary,	1842,	1194	120	10.00
In eight Scotch hospitals, . .	1842,	2774	274	9.87

Thus in Dublin about 6½ per cent. of fever patients die—and throughout Scotland last year, it appears from the hospital reports, that 9.87 per cent. of fever patients died, or nearly 3 per cent less, than the average mortality of all the diseases treated in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

Exclusive of the 851 fever patients in Edinburgh, of whom 115 died, 2678 patients were treated for other diseases, of whom 328 died; showing a mortality of 12.25 per cent. among this 2678 patients.

The following table of Continental Hospitals, compiled from Dr Hawkin's Elements of Medical Statistics, shows the number of patients treated, the deaths, ratio of mortality per cent. in each of the following 26 hospitals.

Hospitals.	Periods.	Years.	Treated.	Died	Prop. deaths to the number treated.	Ratio Mort. per cent.
					1 in	
Hotel Dieu, Paris, .	1770 to 1780	10	—	—	4	25.00
Do. .	1822	1	—	—	7	14.25
The Hospitals of Paris, .	1822	1	47393	—	8	12.50
Hospitals at Lyons,	1822	1	—	—	11	9.09
Hospital at Montpelier,	1822	1	—	—	10	10.00
The General Hospital, the Charite at Berlin, .	1796 to 1817	20	—	—	6	16.66
The Great Hospital at Vienna, (2000 beds), .	1824	1	—	—	6	16.66
Civil Hospital, Pesth, . .	1826	1	—	—	6	16.66
City Hospital at Dresden,	1816	1	—	—	7	14.25
Hospital at Munich, .	1819	1	3500	—	9	11.11
Hospital at Heidelberg, .	1825	1	285	—	21	4.76

Hospitals.	Periods.	Years.	Treated.	Died.	Prop. deaths to the number treated.	Ratio Mort. per cent.
					1 in	
Imperial Hospital at Petersburgh, . .	1803 to 1817	14	—	—	4.5	22.22
Do.	1816	1	2043	461	4.4	22.56
The Cantonal Hosp., Pays De Vaud, . .	1825	1	344	16	21	4.68
St Pierre at Brussels, .	1823	1	—	—	9	11.11
St Pieter's Gasthuis at Amsterdam, . .	1798 to 1817	20	—	—	8	12.50
General Hospital of Genoa,	1821	1	1 death in	6 rec	overies.	—
St Giovanni at Turin, .	1821	1	1 death in	7 rec	overies.	—
The Great Hospital at Milan,	1823	1	13278	1901	7	14.31
San Matteo della Pieta, at Pavia, . . .	1823	1	5287	—	10.5	9.52
Hospital at Padua, .	1820 to 1821	1	149	10	15	6.66
〰 Bologna, . .	1816 1819	3	453	35	13	7.73
〰 Leghorn, .	1818 1825	7	—	—	$7\frac{1}{3}$	13.69
〰 Palermo, .	1823	1	4221	515	8	12.25
The two principal Hospitals at Madrid, . .	1814	1	15230	1187	13	7.80
Do.	1818	1	14500	1283	11	8.85
Hospital at Valencia, .	1786	1	4800	639	$7\frac{1}{2}$	13.31
The Hospital Santa Cruz, Barcelona, . .	1821 and 22	2	8205	1293	$6\frac{1}{3}$	15.75

Note.—The report from which the data is taken regarding "the two principal hospitals at Madrid," does not express whether these were all *in*-patients, and consequently affords little information from its want of minuteness.

General Observations.—In the provincial hospitals of Great Britain the mortality is lower than in the metropolitan, and the same occurs in France and Germany. From this probably three inferences may be deduced. The first is, that in small hospitals probably the mortality is less than in large ones. The second is, that in hospitals in towns of moderate size, and perhaps with less dense population, the mortality is smaller than in large and densely peopled cities. The third inference is, that in cities and densely peopled towns, the characters of disease are of a more severe, unmanageable, and fatal character.

It is important to observe that, when 1878 passed through the Royal Infirmary in one year, the deaths were only 6 per cent.; now, when 3925 do so, the mortality over five years is 12.20; and 12.55 during the last year, notwithstanding the improved treatment, ventilation, &c. &c.

Since the year 1817 the price of provisions; wine, and articles of every description, are greatly reduced in price. Still the expenditure of the Royal Infirmary continues to advance; showing that the patients of the present day are better cared for in every way than their predecessors.

To account for the increase of mortality is not very easy; and it is probable that it depends upon several different causes. It is to be observed that it is, at all times, very difficult to explain any increased degree of mortality in any town or hospital; and the subject is encompassed with multiplied sources of fallacy. One conclusion only seems to be well established, that the mortality of any given hospital does not depend upon the treatment, so much as on the nature of the cases admitted; on the increased amount and density of the population, and on the increased prevalence of severe forms of disease. In regard to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, the following remarks may be made.

At one time the general practice as to admissions into the Royal Infirmary, was either to refuse most cases of manifest organic disease, or, if they were admitted, to admit them only for a short period, and then dismiss them as improper cases. Thus almost all cases of tubercular disease of the lungs, many cases of disease of the heart, several cases of disease of the liver, and not a few cases of disease of the brain and spinal chord, as paralysis from softening, from tumours, paraplegia, &c. were refused admission altogether, or admitted for a few days only, and then dismissed as improper. The reason of this mode of procedure was, that it was argued the Royal Infirmary was chiefly, if not exclusively, fitted for the reception and treatment of curable cases, and every patient admitted labouring under a disease for which treatment could not, with any hope of sucesss, be applied, was occupying the bed, and consuming those resources which were properly devoted to cases, to which treatment could be beneficially administered. The result of this was, that all cases of pulmonary consumption, diseases of the heart, and similar organic affections, were very generally excluded from the Royal Infirmary for a long series of years.

Gradually, however, the rigour of this rule came from various causes to be relaxed; and probably in the method and principles of admission of patients, some of the physicians have gone to the opposite extreme. Our own knowledge of the population of the Royal Infirmary enables us to say, that, for many years past, cases of pulmonary consumption, disease of the heart, disease of the brain and spinal chord, disease of the kidney, disease of the liver, and chronic ulceration or other disease of the intestines are admitted without restraint or condition, and that in much larger proportions than they were twenty years ago, and that a considerable proportion of cases of this class die annually in the Hospital, and in this manner increase much, or, at least, contribute to increase the mortality of the Royal Infirmary.

It further appears from the recent reports, that incurable cases, that is, cases which lead naturally to the fatal termination, are admitted in considerable numbers. Thus it appears that, between the 1st July 1839 and the 1st October 1841, a period of 27 months, 154 males, labouring under consumption, were admitted, and 63 females, and of the former 82 died in the institution, and of the latter 42, or 124 of both sexes. During the same period 98 males labouring under organic disease of the heart were admitted, and of these 45 died, and 50 females, of whom 23 died. Another disease, which also leads very certainly to the fatal termination, is granular degeneration of the kidney. During the period already specified, 42 males and 35 females were admitted with this disease, and of the former 16, and of the latter 20 died within the walls of the hospital, forming, altogether, a mortality of 36 among 77 persons. Now, during two years the total admission of medical cases were 4768, or 2438 males and 2330 female patients. The total deaths among this number of patients amounted to 431 males and 303 females, or 734 of both sexes. When, however, we come to deduct from this number the large proportion cut off by fever, by pulmonary consumption, disease of the heart, and disease of the kidney, it leaves but a small amount of mortality for acute diseases.

Total deaths in 24 months,		734
Deaths by consumption in 27 months,	124	
disease of heart,	68	
disease of the kidney,	36	
	228	
fever,	301	
	529	529
Deaths by other diseases,		205
or in one year,		102½

Much the same results proceed from the examination of the last two reports for 1842 and 1843. But these our limits will not permit us to examine fully.

It has been above said that not only is the rule as to the exclusion of incurable cases very much relaxed, but, in many circumstances, the physicians have gone to the opposite extreme. In other words, they have been compelled, often from motives of humanity, to admit cases of incurable disease which they were quite aware must in no long time terminate in death. This has been partly occasioned by the small size of the Royal Infirmary, and its limited accommodation compared to the wants of a population of above 165,000 persons. As there is not room to accommodate all the cases that present themselves, a selection is often made of the worst and most urgent cases, while those less urgent, which under former years would have been admitted, are sent away with advice. That this is the case appears very clearly from the numbers of those who are actually sent away as less fit for hospital admission than their more suffering competitors. From the record that is kept of this class of cases in the waiting-room, it appears that, from January 1843 to June 1843, the weekly average of patients refused admission amounted to 31. In the London Hospital, an institution which, from the density of the neighbouring population, and other circumstances, approaches the Edinburgh Infirmary, and in which the mortality is higher than in any other of the London Hospitals, one excepted, the rejections did not exceed 15 weekly.

Some persons not sufficiently acquainted with the causes by which the mortality of hospitals is influenced, have sought for them in the treatment, in the ventilation, and in other circumstances connected with the hospital or hospitals. Nor is it to be denied that some little influence may be ascribed to causes of this kind. That this influence, however, is much smaller than is usually imagined, will be manifest to those who know most of the kind of cases admitted into hospitals. It is well known that in organic diseases the influence of medical treatment is very limited, almost null; and practically, all the most intelligent physicians confine their treatment to the palliation of symptoms, well knowing that on the organic change remedies can exert no influence. It is not, therefore, to this cause that we can look either for increase or diminution of mortality. Life may be prolonged; suffering may be alleviated; the approach of death may be rendered more easy to the patient, and less frightful to spectators; though the blow cannot be averted, the period of its infliction may be deferred, and it may be made to descend more gently on the sufferer. In many instances of incurable disease it is the greatest charity in the world to allow a patient to await the approaches of death in an hospital, where all his wants are supplied, and all his sufferings alleviated much more completely, than if he were breathing his last amidst many bystanders, thoughtless or indifferent perhaps, and not unfrequently stupefied by strong liquors.

With regard to ventilation, the great answer to any objection derived from that source, is, that the worst ventilated hospital is provided with more pure air than what is found in the habitations of the persons who apply for admission; and the most indifferent hospital accommodation is greatly superior to what the majority of patients can command at their own houses.

If any one imagines that this is said with a view to discourage improvement in hospital accommodation, ventilation, and internal arrangement, that person is mistaken. Every one who has at heart the interest and welfare of the labouring poor, must rejoice to see hospitals made as perfect as possible in all circumstances of ventilation, warmth, and all those means which contribute to the comfort of those who suffer at once from destitution and bad health.

The following table shows the increasing expense of a patient in Edinburgh, &c.

TABLE showing the average cost of each patient, and the average expense of each occupied bed, exclusive of buildings and repairs in each of the following Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Description of Expense.	1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.			1842.		
		L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Edinburgh,	Average expense of each patient,		...		1	12	6½	1	12	9½		...		2	2	4½	2	2	6¼	2	4	5½
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			..			..			...			...		26	16	10½	25	17	1¾
Aberdeen,	Average expense of each patient.		...			...			...			..		0	19	11¾	1	4	2	1	1	11½
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			..			..		16	19	10	18	14	7¾	18	9	2¾
Dumfries,	Average expense of each patient,		...			...			...			...		2	12	1½	2	6	9½	2	8	10¼
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			...			...		33	19	6	26	10	7¾	30	5	6
Montrose,	Average expense of each patient,		...			...			...			...		1	8	0	1	10	10¾	1	3	10¾
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			...			...			...			...		16	10	4¼
Glasgow,	Average expense of each patient,	1	1	8½	1	2	1½		...		1	15	8¼	1	5	2¼	1	6	9¼	1	14	8½
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,	17	0	7½		...			...		23	17	10¾	22	14	11¼	22	17	1½	23	14	4½
Dundee,	Average expense of each patient,		...			...			...			...		1	8	11½	1	19	4	1	10	8½
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			...			...			...		26	2	8	24	18	10½
Inverness,	Average expense of each patient,		...			...			...			...		2	3	9		...		2	0	5½
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			...			...			...			...		18	13	0
Perth,	Average expense of each patient,		...			...			...		2	15	5½	2	12	3½	2	17	10	2	5	6
	Do. yly. exp. of each occup. bed,		...			...			...		30	17	2	31	0	7	29	15	9¼	29	12	8¼

In the reports by the managers of the Edinburgh Infirmary, the daily average is only given for the years 1841–2, consequently the cost of an occupied bed cannot be shown at an earlier period. The average expense of each patient, without regard to residence in the hospital, cost L.1, 12s. 6½d. in 1837; and L.2, 4s. 5½d. in 1842.

In the Glasgow Infirmary the cost of each admission is 10s. 3d. less than in Edinburgh. This, in Edinburgh, during the year 1842, amounted to L.1807, 14s. 3d.; and regarding the expenditure, the directors of the Glasgow Infirmary state in their annual report, "that this continued economy in expenditure is effected, in perfect consistency with the most careful attention that every thing is abundantly provided essential to the real comfort and successful treatment of the inmates."

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STATISTICS

OF

EIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL HOSPITALS IN SCOTLAND,

PREPARED FROM THE

MANAGERS' PRINTED REPORTS, AND OTHER
AUTHORIZED DOCUMENTS.

By J. THOMSON, Esq.

With Observations by the Editor.

(*From the Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal,* No. 158.)

Pt. II

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Table C.—Statistics of Disease.

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Abscess common,	29	2	6·90				8						28	8	28·6	13						8			86	10	11·6
lumbar,	6	2	33·3	1			1						5			2						4	1	25·0	19	3	15·8
abdominal,													3									1			4		
on knee,													2									1			3		
perinæal,							2						3												5		
mammary,	4						2						2									2			10		
kind not spec.				107						31									42	1	2·38				180	1	·55
Amenorrhœa & chlor.	21			8									7			5			3			3			47		
Anasarca and ascites,													20	5	25·0										20	5	25·0
Anasarca,	14	1	7·14	29	4	13·8	2						9	5	55·5	11	3	27·2	3			1			69	13	18·8
Aneurism of aorta,	12	8	66·6	1									3	3	100·										16	11	68·7
popliteal	3												3												6		
Apoplexy cerebral,	9	7	77·7	1	1	100·				6	2	33·3	1									2	2	100·	19	12	63·1
Ascites,	6	1	16·1	11	3	27·2	1						17	12	70·6	6	1	16·6	6	1	16·6	2	2	100·	49	20	40·8
Articuli Hydrops,				1																					1		
Asthma,	3			5	2	40·0	3			3									3						17	2	11·7
Arthritis of knee,	14																								14		
Amaurosis,	7			23						1						1						2			34		

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases.—*(Continued.)*

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Albugo and Nebula,	4			3																					7		
Anthrax,							3																		3		
Asphyxia,																						1			1		
Angina pectoris,							1																		1		
Aphthous ulceration,																1	1	100·							1	1	100·
Abortion,																1									1		
Bed sores,				1	1	100·							5	2	40·0	1	1	100·							7	4	57·1
Bladder diseased,	3	2	66·6	2									7			3						1			16	2	12·5
Bronchitis,	117	10	8·54	65	6	9·24	11	1	9·09	11	2	18·1	85	3	3·53	36	2	5·55	17			13	1	7·69	355	25	7·04
Bronchocele,	1												1												2		
Bruises & contusions,				78			6			17			85	1	1·17	17						2			205	1	·48
Burns and scalds,	45	14	31·1	28	4	14·2	7	1	14·3	9	3	33·3	62	13	20·9	2	1	50·0	5	2	40·0	8			166	38	22·8
Bubo,							10									2									12		
Calculus vesicæ,	2	1	50·0	20	2	10·0							7			1									30	3	10·0
Carbuncle,				8									5			2									15		
Chorea,				4						2			4			2						1			13		
Calculus complaints,										2															2		
Concussion of brain,				1			1			8			10	1	10·0							2	1	50·0	22	2	9·09
Contract. of tendons,	1												8												9		
Cancer of lip,				5			1						7									1			14		
breast,													8									2			10		
uterus,				1									3	2	66.6										4	2	50·0
stomach,							1	1	100				2												3	1	33·3

TABLE C.—Statistics of Disease.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Cancer of mouth,				1																					1		
tongue,				1									1	1	100							1	1	100	3	2	66.6
nose,													1												1		
ear,				1																					1		
penis,													1												1		
rectum,																						1			1		
Caries of hand,				8												2									10		
fingers,													1												1		
bones foot,				6			1			1			2			2						5			17		
wrist,													1												1		
patella,													1												1		
ulna,				1												2									3		
parts not spec.	15	2	13.3																						15	2	13.3
Corneitis strumosa,	15						1						5												21		
Cynanche tonsillaris,				15			2						9			2						2			30		
Contract. of cicatrices	2																								2		
Cut throat, .	3	1	33·3	1	1	100							3			3	1	33.3							10	3	30.0
Cerebral congestion,	5						2																		7		
Cephalalgia, .	20			9			1									6						1			37		
Catarrh, .	30			1			1			35						30									97		
Cholera, .	2															1									3		
Colica, .	8			1																					9		
Colica pictonum,	2																								2		
Condylomata,				2																					2		

TABLE C.—Statistics of Disease.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Constipation,	19																					2			21		
Cystitis, .	1																		2						3		
Chron. enlarg. of testis	3																								3		
Cataract, .	4			6			1			4						1									16		
Cachexia, .																1	1	100							1	1	100
Carcinoma, .				1	1	100										10									11	1	9.09
Convulsions,																						2			2		
Conjunctivitis,	16						3																		19		
Dog bite, .	1			3			1																		5		
Delirium tremens,	36	5	13.9	2									6	3	50.0	1			1						46	8	17.3
Diabetes mellitus,	10	1	10.0	1			3						18	3	16.6										32	4	12.5
Disease of antrum,													1	1	100										1	1	100
brain,	15	2	13.3	2	1	50.0																1			18	3	16.6
lungs,	3						2																		5		
spleen,	1																								1		
testis,	1			3																					4		
ear,	6			8			1																		15		
not specif.	240									2			219			1			98			36			596		
Dysmenorrhœa,	1																		1						2		
Disease of skin,	4			12			5						15			9			29			2			76		
of eye,				39			1						12									2			54		
Distort. feet (varus)	10																								10		
of hand,	1																								1		

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending. 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Dislocations,	5	2	40·0	8			3									3									19	2	10·5
Dementia,	2						1																		3		
Disordered bowels,							1																		1		
Deafness,				3												1									4		
Diabetes Insipidus,													3			1									4		
Dothinenterite,													4	1	25·0										4	1	25·0
Dysuria,				1																					1		
Diarrhœa,	21	1	4·76	12	1	8·33	6	1	16·6	1			20	2	10·0	1			5	1	20·0	4			70	6	8·57
Dysentery,	10	1	10·0	2	1	50·0	2	1	0·05				18	4	22·2	1						4			37	7	18·9
Dyspepsia,	81			3			14			10	1	10·0	70			9			24			3			214	1	·46
Diphtherite,	4	1	25·0																						4	1	25·0
Emphysema of lungs,	2	1	50·0										1												3	1	33·3
Empyema,				2	1	50·0							6												8	1	12·5
Epilepsia,	21			4									8			1			1						35		
Enlarged tonsils,	2			2																					4		
Enteritis,	3	1	33·3	2			2						4									1			12	1	8·33
Emaciation, debility,	7			1						7	4	57·1													15	4	26·6
Erysipelas,	40	3	7·50	18	1	5·55	2			2			40	4	10·0	14	1	7 14	6			8	1	12·5	130	10	7·69
Ecthyma,	2																								2		
Eczema,	6			8			4						28	1	3·57							1			47	1	2·10
Erythema,	7						4																		11		
Elephantiasis,	1																								1		
Enlarg. glands, neck				2																					2		

Table C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Enlarged glands after delivery,	1																								1		
Epistaxis, .																						3			3		
Eschar from sul. acid,							1																		1		
Fevers,	851	115	13·5	283	16	5·65	113	11	9·73	11	2	18·1	1194	120	10·0	194	5	2·57	40	3	7·50	88	2	2·27	2774	274	9·87
intermittent,				1			1									1						4			7		
Fistula in ano,	12	1	8·33	3			2						17			5						3			42	1	2·38
perineo,	3			2									4			1									10		
vesico-vaginal,	1			1									4												6		
urethra-vaginal,													2												2		
lachrymalis,	1												1									2			4		
salivaris,	1																								1		
Fractures, .	135	19	14·0							8						2	1	50·0							145	20	13·7
of skull,				1	1	100·							8	7	87·5	1						1			11	8	72·7
humerus,										1			12			2									15		
radius, .				3									11												14		
radius and ulna,													7	3	42·8							2			9	3	33·3
femur, .				8			4			1			18	7	38·8	2	1	50·0							33	8	24·2
neck of femur,				1									3			5						2			11		
tibia, .				5						2			9												16		
fibula, .				4			1						12			1									18		
tibia and fibula,							3						13	3	27·2	8						1			25	3	12·0
clavicle, .				3			2			1			11			2						1			20		

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842			Dundee. Year ending. 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Frac. scapula, (simp.)													4												4		
of lower jaw,				1									1	1	100	1									3	1	33.3
of spine,													5	2	40·0										5	2	40·0
of ribs,				11									15			2						2	1	50·0	30	1	3·33
of toes,													1												1		
of patella,							2						4												6		
of ulna,				9									4												13		
comp. of ulna and radius,													6			1									7		
of tibia,							2						4			1						6	1	16·6	13	1	7·69
of tib. & fibula,							1						19	8	42·1										20	8	40·0
of femur,				1									18	6	33·3	1						1	1	100·	21	7	33·3
of hand,				2																					2		
of fingers,				1			1						10												12		
of toes,													4												4		
of metatarsal bones,													4			1									5		
Fracs. of skull and injuries of head,	25	6	24·0																						25	6	24·0
Fungoid dis. of testis,	1												2												1		
Fungus hæmatodes,																									2		
For. body in œsopha,	1																								1		
Furuncul. & anthrax,	8			7			2																		17		

Table C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Frost-bite,	3	2	66·6																						3	2	66·6
Fissure of anus,	3															2									5		
Gerçure,							3																		3		
Gangrene of extrem.,	3	2	66·6	2									5			2	1	50·0				1			13	3	23·0
Gastritis,	7	1	14·2	6			2						4	1	25·0	3									22	2	9·09
Gunpowder injur., by				4																					4		
Gun-shot wounds,	4	1	25·0				2	1	50·0	1			1	1	100·										8	3	37·5
Gangrene of lungs,	1	1	100·																						1	1	100.
Gastro-enteritis,	7	3	42·8	1									2			36						2	1	50·0	48	4	8·33
Gonorrhœa,	25			22			2						4			10									63		
Glossitis,	1			1									2												4		
Granular dis. of kid.,	48	10	20·8				2	1	50·0										4	1	25·0	4			58	12	20·6
General dropsy,	4	2	50·0	1						4	2	50·0													9	4	44·4
Ganglion of knee,	1															1									2		
Growth of larynx,													1	1	100·										1	1	100·
Gastrodynia,				55												1						2			58		
Hæmoptysis,	7	1	14·2	13	3	23·0							4	2	50·0	3			2						29	6	20·6
Hæmatemesis,	5						1						4			3			2						15		
Harelip,	1			2									4			1									8		
Heart diseased,	95	35	36·5	25	4	16·0	5	3	60·0	2			36	14	38·8				4			4	1	25·0	171	57	33·3
Hæmorrhoids,	9						7			5			5			1			3			2			32		
Hemiplegia,	21	3	14·2				3						18	1	5·55										42	4	9·52
Hern., (ingu. stran.),	5	2	4·00	5	1	20·0	6			3	1	33·3	1			1						2			23	4	17·0
Hydrocele,	24			12			1						18	1	5·55	3						3			61	1	1·63

Table C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Hydrocephalus,	1	1	100·	2	2	100·							3	2	66·6	4	3	75·0							10	8	80·0
Hypochondriasis,	8			3									18			3									32		
Hysteria, .	27			34			3			3			16			4						15			102		
Hepatitis, .	4	1	25·0	6												1	1	100·				1			12	2	16·6
Hæmaturia, .	1						1																		2		
Hæmatocele, .	1																								1		
Hydrarthus, .							4																		4		
Hydrothorax,				4	2	50																			4	2	50·
Herpes, . .				2			2			13						2						1			20		
Hypertrophia cordis,																8	4	50·0							8	4	50·0
Icterus, . .	11			2			1						10	5	50·0	1	1	100·	2	1	50·0	1			28	7	25·0
Iritis, . ,	12			10			5						2									2			31		
Inflam. of cell. mem.,	4	2	50·0				3															1	1	100·	8	3	37·5
subfascial arm,													1												1		
uterus, .				1																					1		
bursa over patellæ	19			1																					20		
bladder (chron.),	7			2																					9		
lacrymal sac,				3																					3		
testicle, .				12												3						4			19		
extremities,																6						9			15		
Joints dis.—shoulder,	2												2												4		
elbow,	4	1	25·0				1						4									1			10	1	10·0
hip,	20	1	5 00										18			9						3			50	1	2·00
knee,	17	2	11·7				5						30			5						4	1	25·0	61	3	4·91

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Joints diseased, ankle	2						1						23			1						3			30		
loose cart. knee.,				1	1	100																			1	1	100
hand, wrist, elb.,	9												9			3									21		
toes,	5												15			3									23		
fingers,													8												8		
not specified,				82	1	1·22																			82	1	1·22
Intestinal worms,	1																					1			2		
Ischuria renalis,	1																					1			2		
Incontinence of urine,	2			2			1																		5		
Inanition,	1																								1		
Impetigo,	5			11			3						8												27		
Influenza,							1									8									9		
Inflammation of ear,																1									1		
of periosteum,																2									2		
Loss of nose,	2																								2		
Leucoma & ob. pupil,	3																								3		
Lupus,	4			4			1						10									1			20		
Lichen,	1																								1		
Leucorrhœa,	13			3			1			4			4			1									26		
Laryngitis,	1			5	2	40·0							5												11	2	18·1
chronic,	7	2	28·5				1																		8	2	25·0
Liver, organic disease,	14	4	28·5	1	1	100							17	5	29·4				9	1	11·1	1			42	11	26·1
Lumbago,				5									4			1						1			11		

TABLE C.— Statistics of Diseases—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 21st Dec. 1832.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cen .	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Lepra and psoriasis,	21			14			2						21			5						2			65		
Luxations, not speci.,										3															3		
of shoulder,													4												4		
of hip, . .													1												1		
Malformation of foot,																1									1		
Mesenteric disease,				3	1	33·3																			3	1	33·3
Meningitis, . .													5												5		
Malig. dis. of testic.,													1												1		
of lungs, .	1	1	100·																						1	1	100·
of bones, .	4	1	25·0				2																		6	1	16·6
Mamma, scirrhus of,				5																					5		
Metritis, . .	1																								1		
Menorrhagia, .	13			1												1	1	100	1						16	1	6·25
Mania, . .	23			2																			1		25		
Morbus coxarius,							5															1	1	100	6	1	16·6
Mercurialism, .																						1			1		
Nævus, . .				4																					4		
Necrosis, of tibia,	17	4	23·5										13	1	7·69	1									31	5	16·1
of ulna, .													1												1		
of femur, .													7												7		
Nephralgia, .				1																					1		
Necrosis, . .				4																					4		
Neuralgia, . .	12						3			7			7									1			30		

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Cases.	Died.	Mort p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p.cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Nephritis,	5	1	20·0	2												1									8	1	12·5
Onychia,				1												1									2		
Orchitis,	7												13												20		
Otites,				1																					1		
Ophthalmia,	3			24						7						8			8			13			63		
Obstipatio,				4																					4		
Organic dis. of stom.,	11	4	36·3																						11	4	36·3
of uterus,	11	1	90·0																			1			12	1	8·33
of ovaries,	5	1	20·0																						5	1	20·0
Ovarian disease,				2																					2		
Obstinate vomiting,	1																								1		
Paralysis,	26	1	3·84	39	2	5·12	1						16			11	2	18·1	13			8			114	5	4·35
Paronychia,	9			1									2												12		
Paraplegia,	18	2	11·1				1						11	1	9·09										30	3	10·0
Pericarditis,	1			1	1	100·	2						3			1						1	1	100·	9	2	22·2
Periostitis,	24			1			2															6			33		
of hand & forearm,													6												6		
of foot,													1												1		
of leg,													4	1	25·0										4	1	25·0
of femur,													2												2		
of humerus,													2												2		
Phrenitis,	7	3	42·8													2	2	100.							9	5	59·1
Puerperal mania,	3																								3		
Pneumonia,	42	16	38·0	10	3	30·0	10	2	20·0				33	9	27·2	27	4	14·8	2			1	1	100·	125	35	28.0
Pleuritis,	14	4	28·5	10			1						22	2	9·09	9						3	1	33·3	59	7	11·8
chronic,	6																					4			10		

Table C.—Statistics of Diseases.—*(Continued.)*

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Phthisis,	152	78	51·3	34	7	20·5	6	2	33·3	2	1	50·0	65	24	36·9	10	5	50·0	5	2	40·0	5	5	100	279	124	44·4
Parotitis,	2			1			1																		4		
Peritonitis,	11	4	36·3	1	1	100·	1						2			4						6			25	5	20·0
Paraphimosis,				1																					1		
Prolapsus ani,				1			1			2			1									1			6		
uteri,	1												7									1			9		
Pleurodynia,	18			1						2															21		
Purpura hæmorrhag.	3			2																					5		
Poisoning by opium,	4																								4		
Porrigo,	16												6									1			23		
Psora,	5						1			9						4						1			20		
Pterygium,	1																								1		
Polypus nasi,	6			1			1						1												9		
uteri,													1												1		
Procidentia uteri,							1						1												2		
Pleuropneumonia,													8	1	12·5										8	1	12·5
Phlegmasia dolens,													2	1	50·0										2	1	50·0
Prostate, diseased,				1			3						2			3						1			10		
Pregnancy,				2																					2		
Ptosis,				1												1									2		
Pyrexia,													2												2		
Palate cleft,				1																					1		
Phymosis,				2			3																		5		
Palpebral abscess,							1																		1		
Purpura,																1									1		
Phlebitis,																1									1		

Table C.—Statistics of Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Mort. p. ct. by each dis.
Ranula,				3																					3		
Rubeola,	15			6																		2			23		
Retention of urine,	6			3	1	33·3							3						5	1	20·0				17	2	11·7
Rheumatism,	177			57	2	3·50	13			18			112	2	1·78	40			11			17			445	4	·89
Roseola,	1						1																		2		
Rupia,	3			3									4												10		
Rupt. quadriceps ten.				1																					1		
Scarlatina,	12	3	25·0	16						10	2	20·0	16	1	6·25	7									61	6	9·83
Spinal irritation,	14						3																		17		
Sore throat, not syphil.,	10	2	20·0																						10	2	20·0
Submersion,										4															4		
Stricture of urethra,	19	3	25·7				6	2	33·3	4			7			3						1			40	5	12·5
Scrofulous dis. of testis,	1						2																		3		
Scrofula,	10									8			1			12						2			33		
Syphilis, primary,	23						14						26			31									94		
secondary,	58	1	1·72				2						90			27	1	3·70							177	2	1·13
kind not spec.,	13	1	7·69	143			12			19									10			10			207	1	·48
Sycosis,	1						1																		2		
Sclerotitis,	1			6			2																		9		
Staphyloma,	1			3												1									5		
Spinal curvature,	5															1									6		
Spine, diseased,				8									27	2	7·40				1			1			37	2	5·40
injury of				1	1	100·																			1	1	100.
Sciatica,				4									12			2									18		
Stricture of rectum,													2												2		
Synovitis,				2									10												12		

Diseases.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each disease.	Av. mort. p. ct. each dis.
Sibbens,				8			12						1												21		
Sprains,				7			6									3						7			23		
Surgical cases treated,																			17	1	5·88				17	1	5·88
Scalds,				8												5									13		
Scirr. strict. of colon,							1	1	100·	2															3	1	33·3
Tic douloureux,				2									1												3		
Tinea capitis,										6						2									8		
Tabes mesenterica,	2	2	100.																						2	2	100·
Tubercul. dis. of nose,	1																								1		
Tetanus,	3	3	100·													2	1	50·0							5	4	80·0
Tonsillitis,	10																								10		
Typho-enteritis,	2	1	50·0																						2	1	50·0
Tumours & organic dis. on abdomen	10	2	20·0				2																		12	2	16.6
Tumours, malignant,	28	1	3·57																						28	1	3·57
kind not specified.	18			29						8												4			59		
of neck,													1			1									2		
on nose,													2												2		
on mamma,													4												4		
on vulva,													1												1		
on cheek,													4									2			6		
on back,													2			2									4		
on gum,													1												1		
on thigh,													1												1		
on up. jaw bone,													1			1									2		
of thigh,													3												3		
Ulcers,	122	1	·82	112	1	·89	42						273	6		74						23			646	8	1·24
of the throat,				5																					5		
of the bowels,													2	2	0										2	2	100

TABLE C.—Statistics of Diseases.—*(Continued.)*

Diseases.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.			Total.		
	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Cases.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Treated for each disease.	Died by each dis.	Av. mort p. ct. by each dis.
Urine extravasated,							1						2	2	100·										3	2	66·6
Urethræ occlusio,				1																					1		
Uteritis,																						1			1		
Unknown,				12																					12		
Varicocele,	4																								4		
Vertigo,	2			5																					7		
Variola,	62	14	22·5	19	1	5·26	6	1	16·6	1			38	5	13·1	5						11	1	9·09	142	22	15·4
Varicose veins,				5									4												9		
Varicella,	1																								1		
Vaginæ occlusio,				1																					1		
Vermes,				2						1															3		
Wounds, lacerated,							1						20	2	10·0	18									39	2	·12
contused,							2						5									12	1	8·33	19	1	5·26
punctured,													2												2		
of scalp,	14												12			6						4			36		
of face,	10																								10		
of spine,	4																								4		
of back,	13																								13		
of chest,	2																								2		
of up. extrem.	13												3									4			20		
of lower do.	55	1	1·88				1						2	1	50·0							1			59	2	3·38
not specified,	3			18			3									9						7			40		
of scrot., genitals, &c.	5												1												6		
Total cases treated,	3770	443		1956	85		508	29		324	20		3612	328		916	45		385	15		486	29		11957	994	
Remain. in hosp. at end of the year,	241			134			45			29			207			34			41			62			793		
No. of cases treated to a termination,	3529	443	12·5	1822	85	4·66	463	29	6·26	295	20	6·77	3405	328	9·63	882	45	5·10	344	15	4·36	424	29	6·84	11164	994	8·90

Observations on Table C.—Statistics of Disease.

The different hospitals are arranged in the order in which they were erected, beginning with the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, erected in 1736; Aberdeen in 1739; Dumfries in 1775; Montrose in 1780; Glasgow in 1794; Dundee in 1795; Inverness in 1808; and Perth in 1837.

The period comprehended in this table is only one year, and as the hospitals do not make up their annual returns so that the period should terminate at the same day, it has been necessary to specify the day upon which the year ends in each establishment.

The nomenclature of diseases is exactly that of the respective hospital reports, which is arranged alphabetically.

In the reports of the hospitals of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Montrose, and Dundee, all the diseases are enumerated, whether the treatment had terminated or not. While in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness and Perth, the diseases which had terminated, are only enumerated. Owing to this, it was necessary (for a fair comparison) to include the number of cases not accounted for, which is done under the head of *diseases not specified.*

Table C is read: Anasarca, there were 14 cases of this disease and 1 death in Edinburgh, showing a ratio of mortality of 7.14 per cent. 29 cases and 4 deaths in Aberdeen, the ratio of mortality there being 13.8 per cent. There were 2 cases and no deaths in Dumfries. 9 cases and 5 deaths in Glasgow with 55.5 per cent. of mortality. 11 cases and 3 deaths, with a ratio of mortality of 27.2 per cent in Dundee. 3 cases in Inverness, and 1 case in Perth, and no death. The total number of cases of anasarca being 69, the deaths by that disease 13, and the average ratio of mortality by it 18.8 per cent.

Of the 3529 cases treated to a termination in Edinburgh, 443 died, or 12.5 per cent. Of 1822 patients treated in Aberdeen 85 died, being a mortality of 4,66 per cent. Of 463 cases in Dumfries 29 died, or 6.26 per cent. Of 295 patients in Montrose 20 died, being a ratio of 6.77 per cent. Of 3450 patients treated in the Glasgow Infirmary 328 died, being 9.63 per cent. Out of 882 cases in Dundee 45 died, being 5.10 per cent. Of 344 cases treated in Inverness, 15 died, being 4.36 per cent, and of 424 patients in Perth 29 died, being a ratio of mortality of 6.84 per cent. While all the cases treated to a termination in these 8 hospitals were 11164 and the deaths 994, being an average ratio of mortality of 8.90 per cent.

Table D.—Statistics of Surgical Operations.

Operations.	Edinburgh. Year ending 1st Oct. 1842.			Aberdeen. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dumfries. Year ending 11th Nov. 1842.			Montrose. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Glasgow. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Dundee. Year ending 1st June 1842.			Inverness. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Perth. Year ending 31st Dec. 1842.			Total.		
	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Deaths.	Av. mortal. per cent.
Amputations of extrem. larger	18	13	72.2																2	1	50.0				20	14	70.0
lesser,	20	2	10.0																3						23	2	8.69
Amputation of penis,	1																								1		
at shoulder-joint,													1	1	100.										1	1	100
of thigh,				2									14	8	57.1	2						2	2	100.	20	10	50.0
arm,				4									1												5		
fore-arm,				2						1			6			1						1			11		
fingers,				6									9			14						1			30		
leg,				4			1			1			17	4	23.5	1									24	4	16.6
toes,				1									4			1						5	1	20.0	11	1	9.09
partial of foot													2												2		
part of hand,																2									2		
thumb,																3									3		
thumb & fing.																						1			1		
Cauterizat. of vagina													2												2		
Cleft palate, oper. for,				1																					1		
Couching, (cataract)				5						2			1			1			1			1			11		
Cicatrice face, div. of																1									1		
Drilling lens,				1																					1		
Disloc. red. should. jt.				1									4			1									6		
hip-joint,													1												1		
thumb,																1									1		
Excision of eye-ball,	1																								1		

TABLE D.—Statistics of Surgical Operations.—(*Continued.*)

Operations.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.			Total.		
	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Deaths	Av. mt. p. cent.
x. part of lower jaw,	1																								1		
of elbow-joint,	3	1	33.3										1						1						5	1	20.0
port. of *os calcis*,	2																								2		
malign. tumours.																											
of upper jaw,													1	1	100.	1									2	1	50.0
lip,				5			1						4			3			1			1			15		
cheek,													2												2		
neck,													1			1									2		
breast,	7			4									3			1						2			17		
back,													1												1		
parts not nam.				4																					4		
tum. non-malign.																											
head,				1																					1		
cheek,													2												2		
gum,				1									1												2		
breast,													1			1									2		
side,																2									2		
back,													1												1		
Excis. tum. of vulva,													1												1		
thigh,													1												1		
back of hand,				1																		1			2		
neck,													1	1	100										1	1	100
temple,																						1			1		
eyebrow.																						1			1		
ulnar nerve,							1																		1		

TABLE D.—Statistics of Surgical Operations.—(*Continued.*)

Operations.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.			Total.		
	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions	Died	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Opera-tions.	Died.	Mort. p. cent	Opera-tions.	Deaths	Av. m. p. cent.
xcision of tonsil,				2																					2		
of hæmorrhoids,													1												1		
of other parts,	29																		4						33		
istula in ano,													11			5						4			20		
in perinæo				1												1									2		
Fissures in ano,																2									2		
Hare-lip,	1			2									3			1									7		
Hernia strangulated,	4	1	25·0	3	1	33·3				3	1	33·3	1												11	3	27·2
Hydrocele paracent.,				9			1									2			5			3			20		
Keratonyxis,							1																		1		
Lithotomy,	3	3	100	19	2	10·5							5			1									28	5	27·8
Laryngotomy,													1												1		
Ligature of fem. art.,	4	1	25·0										1												5	1	20·0
inter. saph. vein,																						1			1		
Nævus,				1																					1		
Opera. for artifi. pup.,				1																					1		
Do. procur. adhes. orifice of vagina.													1												1		
Ptosis,				1																					1		
Punct. of bladder by perinæum,													2	1	50·0										2	1	50·0
of urethra in do.													1												1		
tunica vagi. testis,													4	1	25·0										4	1	25·0
Paracentesis ascitis,				1	1	100·																3			4	1	25·0
Removal of testis,	1			1																					2		

TABLE D.—Statistics of Surgical Operations.—(*Continued.*)

Operations.	Edinburgh.			Aberdeen.			Dumfries.			Montrose.			Glasgow.			Dundee.			Inverness.			Perth.			Total.		
	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Died.	Mort. p. cent.	Operations.	Deaths	Av. m. p. cent.
hinoplastic opera. of columna nasi,													1												1		
estoration of nose,	1																								1		
of parts of nose,	1																								1		
taphyloma, oper. for				2																					2		
trabismus,																						1			1		
ect. tendons of feet,													3												3		
of fingers,													1												1		
of leg, (ham-str.)													1												1		
of toe,													1												1		
of musc. of eye-b.													2												2		
(subcut.) of veins													1	1	100·										1	1	100·
rephine,	2	1	50·0										1	1	100·										3	2	66·6
racheotomy,	4	2	50·0																			1			5	2	40·0
richiasis,				1																					1		
arices,				1																					1		
otal operations during the year,	103	24	23·3	88	4	4·54	5			7	1	14·2	125	19	15·2	49			17	1	5·88	30	3	10·0	424	52	12.2

Observations on Table D—Statistics of Surgical Operations.

The different hospitals are arranged as in Table C., and the day upon which the year terminates is specified in the same way.

The nomenclature of the surgical operations is exactly that of the respective hospital reports, the diseases in which are arranged alphabetically.

The space under the heading of the several hospitals is divided into three columns, and is read thus, of Excision of Elbow Joint, there were 3 operations and 1 death in Edinburgh, with a ratio of mortality of 33.3 per cent. In the Glasgow Infirmary, 1 operation and no death; and in the hospital at Inverness, 1 operation and no death. The total of this operation in all the hospitals being 5, and one death, with an average ratio of mortality of 20 per cent. from that operation.

Of the 103 operations in the Royal Infirmary or Edinburgh, 24 died, being a ratio of mortality of 23.3 per cent. Of 88 operations in Aberdeen, 4 died, being a ratio of mortality of 4.54. There were 5 operations and no death in the Royal Infirmary, Dumfries. Of 7 operations in Montrose, 1 died, being a ratio of mortality of 14.2 per cent. Of 125 operations performed in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, 19 died, the ratio of mortality being 15.2 per cent. There were 49 operations in the hospital at Dundee, and no death; 17 surgical operations and 1 death in Inverness, with 5.88 per cent of mortality; and 30 operations and 3 deaths in the County and City Infirmary, Perth. These amount in all to 424 operations, and 52 deaths, giving an average ratio of mortality of 12.2 per cent. from all the surgical operations performed throughout the eight hospitals.

General Observations.

It would be an improvement, and would afford a facility for comparison, were the annual returns of the several hospitals to terminate on the same day, *e. g.* 31st December, and all the accounts and appendices to be made out;—detailing the various items of expenditure, and showing the age and number of patients in hospital for each disease, with the cures, deaths, and period of treatment, &c. all after the same form.

The mortality of an hospital does not depend upon the treatment so much, as on the nature of the cases admitted; and as it appears from the Appendix to the reports regarding the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh for the year ending 1842, that 379 cases of 31 diseases * terminated in 143 deaths, without one recovery (nearly a ninth part of all the cases treated to a termination,) it

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* Diseases treated, and number of deaths without one recovery :—

Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3. Asthma, . .	—	2. Calculus vesicæ.	1
7. Amaurosis, . .	—	4. Cataract, .	—
8. Aneurism of thoracic aorta,	8	1. Cystitis, . .	—

follows that incurable diseases, or cases which lead naturally to a fatal termination, are admitted to hospital in considerable numbers, and allowed to remain after every hope of recovery had vanished. With the view of ascertaining the accuracy of this inference, and to show the number of admissions, and deaths, with the ratio of mortality per cent. from phthisis, aneurism of the thoracic aorta, granular disease of the kidneys, and organic disease of the heart and stomach; and the proportion they bear to the other diseases that were treated to a termination in the following hospitals during the year ending 1842,—this table is prepared.

Hospitals.	Cases treated to a termin. in each hospit. Table C.	Cases of phthisis, disease of heart, kid. and stom. treat. to a term.	Deaths.	Mort. p. ct. from cases of phthisis, dis. of heart, kid. and stomach.	Prop. in which phthisis, dis. of heart, kidn. and stom. bear to oth. dis. under treat.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,	3529	318	135	42.4	1 to 10
——————— Aberdeen,	1822	59	11	18.6	— 30
——————— Dumfries,	463	13	6	46.1	— 34
Infirmary, Montrose,	295	4	1	25.0	— 73
Royal infirmary, Glasgow,	3405	101	38	37.6	— 33
——————— Dundee,	882	10	5	50.0	— 87
Northern Infirm. Inverness,	344	13	3	23.0	— 25
County and City Inf. Perth,	424	13	6	46.1	— 32

The above table may be thus read. Of 3529 patients treated in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh 318, (nearly 1 to 10 of the whole) were cases of phthisis, disease of the heart, kidneys or stomach, and of whom 135 died, being a mortality of 42.4 per cent. by these five orders of disease.

[In this hospital, therefore, there is admitted by far the largest proportion of diseases generally allowed to be incurable, in so far as they consist in very great or destructive alterations in the texture of organs, the integrity of which is essential to the continuance of health and life. The whole of the hospitals, indeed, enumerated in this table may, in respect to its results, be distinguish-

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Cases.		Deaths.
1.	Disease of spleen,	—
3.	bladder and prostate,	2
2.	elbow and wrist,	—
10.	Diabetes mellitus,	1
2.	Dementia,	—
1.	Dysmenorrhœa,	—
1.	Elephantiasis,	—
1.	Fistula salivaris,	—
1.	lacrymalis,	—
1.	Gangrene of lungs,	1
48.	Granular disease of kidneys,	10
1.	Hydrocephalus,	—
2.	Incontinence of urine	—

Cases.		Deaths.
1.	Inanition,	—
1.	Lichen,	—
4.	Lupus,	—
3.	Ophthalmia tarsi,	—
95.	Organic disease of heart,	35
5.	ovaries,	1
152.	Phthisis,	78
1.	Staphyloma,	1
5.	Spinal curvature,	—
4.	Tumours not specified,	—
2.	Tabes mesenterica,	2
3.	Tetanus,	3

ed into four classes. 1*st*, Those in which the greatest number of incurable cases is admitted, about one-tenth ; 2*d*, Those in which a smaller proportion is admitted, between one-twentieth and one-thirtieth ; 3*d*, Those in which the proportion of such admissions is less than one-thirtieth; and 4*th*, Those in which the smallest number of incurable cases is admitted, being about one in between seventy and eighty. To the first class belongs Edinburgh. The hospital that comes next to the Edinburgh Infirmary, but at a considerable distance, is the Northern Infirmary of Inverness, in which the proportion of organic diseases to that of other diseases is one to twenty-five. Next follow the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen, the County and City Infirmary of Perth, the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, and the Royal Infirmary of Dumfries, in which the proportion varies from one in thirty to one in thirty-four. At an interval still greater we find placed the Infirmary of Montrose and the Royal Infirmary of Dundee, in which the proportion is suddenly reduced to more than one-half of the second class of hospitals.

It is not easy to trace any necessary connection or natural alliance in respect to the results now mentioned between the hospitals and the cities and districts in which they are placed. But, nevertheless, these results, viewed in reference to the several hospitals, suggest some important observations.

Edinburgh with a population of 164,451, including Leith, admits and treats 3529, being 23 per 1000 ; and the hospital of that city, also, notwithstanding that the population is less numerous than that of Glasgow, admits the largest proportion of cases deemed incurable, and which tend naturally to the fatal termination. Glasgow, on the other hand, the largest and most populous city in Scotland, with a population of 273,147 persons, admits to the benefits of hospital accommodation and treatment only 3405 persons, or 13 per 1000 ; while, if the proportion to the population were observed, which holds in Edinburgh, there would be admitted to hospital accommodation, at least 5865 persons annually, or 2336 more than in Edinburgh.

The proportion of organic diseases, probably approaching in nature to those admitted into the Edinburgh Institution, is still smaller, being not one-third (101) of those admitted into the Edinburgh Infirmary, (318), and consequently a greatly smaller proportion, if considered in reference to the whole population. It can never be argued that cases of this description are less numerous in Glasgow than in Edinburgh, for it is known that the prevalence of disease of the lungs, heart, kidneys, and alimentary canal is nearly the same in all large and populous places. The only inference, therefore, that remains is that most of the patients of this class proceed to the fatal termination at their own abodes.

In the town which stands next for population, viz. Aberdeen, we find 1822 persons admitted to hospital accommodation, which forms a much higher proportion to the population than in Glasgow, and, indeed, higher than in Edinburgh.

The population of Aberdeen amounted in 1841 to 64,767 persons. Of these 1822 are admitted annually to the benefits of the Royal Infirmary, that is, 1 in every 36 persons, or 30 per 1000. In Edinburgh it is 1 in every 47, or 23 per 1000.

In the admission of cases reputed incurable, the Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen is more liberal than that of Glasgow, but three times less so than the Edinburgh Institution.

In Dundee, the town which stands next in point of population, the proportion of admissions is greatly smaller. The population of that town was in 1841, 63,825 souls; and it appears that of these only 882 were admitted to the hospital in the course of the year; and not more than 10 of these belonged to the head of incurable. This is both a very small proportion of the population to be admitted to hospital relief, being as 14 per 1000, which is the lowest ratio excepting Glasgow; and 1 in 87 for the proportion of cases regarded as incurable organic affections.

Perth comes next in the rate of population. It admits 2.7 per cent, or 27 per 1000 of its population, which is more than either Edinburgh or Montrose do, and greatly above what are admitted in Glasgow and Dundee. Of the whole 424 cases, 13 are believed to belong to the head of incurable, which constitutes a large proportion for an hospital situate in an extensive rural district. It is indeed nearly as high a ratio as Glasgow in this respect.

Dumfries and Montrose follow next, their population being each above 13000. The proportion of admissions to the population is nevertheless very dissimilar, the proportion being 15 per 1000 higher in Dumfries than in Montrose. In Dumfries, indeed, the proportion of persons admitted to the Infirmary is the highest of all the hospitals in Scotland, being 38 per 1000. It appears also that the Dumfries Infirmary is more liberal in the admission of cases reputed incurable than the Montrose Infirmary, the number being three times more in the former than in the latter institution, or 1 in 34 for Dumfries, and only 1 in 73 for Montrose.

The Northern Infirmary at Inverness comes last. It appears here that, among a small population of 11,592, the proportion of persons admitted to the Infirmary is higher than in any other hospital or town excepting Dumfries, being 33 per 1000. In Inverness, also the number of incurable cases admitted is higher than in any other hospital excepting Edinburgh, which, as already stated, is, in this particular, at the head of the whole. In Inverness the proportion is 1 in 25 or approaching to one-half of the admissions in Edinburgh.

The different towns then stand in the following order as to hospital accommodation afforded to the population, and as to the proportion of cases of incurable organic diseases admitted:

Accommodation.	*Organic Diseases.*
Dumfries.	Edinburgh.
Inverness.	Inverness.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.
Perth.	Perth.
Edinburgh.	Glasgow.
Montrose.	Dumfries.
Dundee.	Montrose.
Glasgow.	Dundee.]

In the following table cases of fever, phthisis, organic disease of the heart, kidneys, and stomach, and the deaths by these diseases are deducted from the total number of cases treated, in order to show the ratio of mortality per cent. in the several hospitals, from the other diseases, during the year ending 1842.

TABLE—Showing the ratio of Mortality per cent. among the Patients in the Several Hospitals *after* Cases of Fever, Consumption, and Diseases of the Heart, Kidneys, and Stomach are deducted.

Hospitals.	Total cases and deaths in each Hospital.		Number of Fever cases and deaths.		No. of cases and deaths from Phthisis, diseases of Heart, Kidneys and Stomach.		Total Fever, Phthisis, and diseases of Heart, Kidney, and Stomach.		Remain. diseases after deducting Fever, Phthisis, Heart Kidney, and Stomach.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of cases terminated after deducting Fevers, Phthisis, Heart, Kidneys, and Stomach diseases.
	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths	
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh,	3529	443	851	115	318	135	1169	250	2360	193	8·17
... Aberdeen,	1822	85	283	16	59	11	342	27	1480	58	3·91
... Dumfries,	463	29	113	11	13	6	126	17	337	12	3·56
Infirmary, Montrose, .	295	20	11	2	4	1	15	3	280	17	6·07
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, .	3405	328	1194	120	101	38	1295	158	2110	170	8·05
... Dundee, .	882	45	194	5	10	5	204	10	678	35	5·16
Northern Infirmary, Inverness,	344	15	40	3	13	3	53	6	291	9	3·09
County & City Infirmary, Perth,	424	29	88	2	13	6	101	8	323	21	6·59

This table is read. Of 3529 patients in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, 851 were fever cases; and 318 were treated for phthisis, diseases of the heart, kidneys, and stomach, making together 1169 cases of these diseases,—which, deducted from 3529 in the first column, leave 2360, the number of patients treated for other diseases. And as the total mortality was 443; of whom 115 died by fever; 135 by consumption, diseases of the heart, kidneys, and stomach, amounting together to 250; the latter number subtracted from 443, (the total deaths,) shows that 193 deaths occurred among the 2360 remaining patients, showing a ratio of mortality of 8·17 per cent. among them.

[This table furnishes several results deserving attention.

It appears, in the first place, that when the deductions already specified are made, the annual mortality of the infirmaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the two most populous cities, is very nearly the same, that of the Infirmary of Edinburgh being 81 per 1000, while that of Glasgow is 80 per 1000.

The mortality of the infirmaries of Montrose and Perth, which come next, in this respect, to Edinburgh and Glasgow, is also nearly equal, the mortality being 60 per 1000 in the Montrose Institution, and nearly 66 per cent. in the Perth county and city Infirmary.

Dundee follows next, being nearly fully 10 per 1000 below Montrose, and 15 per 1000 below Perth Infirmary.

The infirmaries of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Inverness come next, being respectively 39 per 1000, 35 per 1000, and 30 per 1000.

It is not easy to trace any natural relation or connection between these rates of mortality, and the institutions in which they occur, except in the case of the Infirmaries of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Here we see a large proportion of mortality taking place in two large and populous cities, in which there is every reason to believe that the sick poor are in the same degree of helplessness and destitution, a prey to the same vicious habits, and often the victims of the same kind of diseases.

After this we recognize no possible connection between the rate of mortality and the nature of the population, their habits, and pursuits. Perth has a small population, many of whom are engaged in trades, labour, and agriculture, or at least out-door work. Montrose has a population still smaller, and several of these must be engaged in occupations connected with the sea, in fishing, &c. Yet the mortality in both is twice higher than in Dundee and Aberdeen, in both of which a large proportion of the working classes are known to be occupied in manufactures.

Again, Aberdeen, with a population of 64,767 admits to hospital accommodation, 30 per 1000. Dundee, with a population of 63,825, admits only 14 per 1000. In both towns a large proportion of the population are engaged in manufactures and sea-faring occupation, and pursuits connected with or dependent on a sea-faring occupation; and, consequently, in both towns the population must be situate as nearly as possible in the same physical and social circumstances. It might be expected that the ratio of mortality, in hospital cases, should be the same in both towns, only much less in Dundee, where so many fewer are admitted. In Aberdeen, however, it is 39 per 1000, and in Dundee it is 51 per 1000, thus making the mortality 12 per 1000 more in Dundee, than in Aberdeen.

The results now given present discordancies so considerable that it is impossible, in their present state, to deduce from them any practical conclusions. They, nevertheless, deserve the attention of all those who devote a portion of their time to the administration of public charities. The discordancies now referred to may probably depend on some circumstances with which we are at present unacquainted. These statistical inquiries, indeed, are new, and must be regarded as the commencement only of a series of investigations, the farther prosecution of which may afford the means of explaining and reconciling the discrepancies now mentioned.]

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& as.

The manager's printed reports show that a number of patients is discharged from every hospital, by desire, as irregular, improper, and having received no benefit. If such patients could be attended to equally well in workhouses or incurable hospitals, this would at once enlarge the accommodation for curable patients, and lessen the expenditure of medical hospitals.

The following table shows the sum that might be saved to the several hospitals by maintaining the individuals in question, for the same period in separate institutions, or work-houses.

TABLE—Showing the cost of maintaining the same number of individuals, for the same period, in the City Charity Asylum; the City Workhouse; and West Church Workhouse, &c.

Hospitals.	Patients.			Prop. of total ordi. expen. of each hosp. applicable to pat. not benefited.			Proportion of the total expense for food, clothing, salaries, medicines, medical attendance, repairs, applicable to inmates of									Saving or difference between the cost of persons in hospital, and in								
	Not benefited. &c,	Resid. in hospital.					The Edinb. Charity Asy.			The Edinb. Char. Workh.			The W. Chur. Workhouse.			The Edinb. Charity Asyl.			The Edinb. Char. Workh.			The W. Chur Workhouse.		
		Yrs.	Mo.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Royal Infirmary, Edin.,	280	22	3	575	6	6	293	18	7	176	2	11	155	7	6	281	7	11	399	3	7	419	19	0
— Aberdeen,	112	6	5	118	9	2	84	15	3	50	15	11	44	17	3	33	13	11	67	13	3	73	11	11
— Dumfries.	38	3	0¼	78	7	9	39	19	1	24	8	2	21	2	6	38	8	8	53	19	7	57	5	3
Infirmary, Montrose,	10	·	8⅓	11	9	6	9	13	4	5	9	10	4	16	6	1	16	2	5	19	8	6	13	0
Royal Infir., Glasgow,	205	12	10¾	305	17	0	170	7	2	102	0	9	90	4	0	135	9	10	203	16	3	215	13	0
— Dundee,	23	1	4	33	5	2	17	12	3	10	11	1	9	6	6	15	12	11	22	14	1	23	18	8
Northern Infir., Inver.	51	5	0¼	93	13	3	66	6	6	39	16	0	35	1	4	27	6	9	53	17	3	58	11	11
Count. & City In. Perth,	56	4	9	140	15	3	62	15	0	37	12	1	33	4	6	78	0	3	103	3	2	107	10	9

The number of patients in the foregoing table is taken from Table A, column 8, p. 341, and the residence in hospital from column 11, and these sums are multiplied together and reduced to years and months.

The expense of a patient in the several hospitals is taken from Table B, column headed "average yearly expense of each patient, as per column 18," p. 345.

The annual cost of a patient in the Charity Lunatic Asylum is L.13, 4s. 2$\frac{1}{2}$d., and of an inmate of the City Charity-Workhouse, L.7, 18s. 4d., per the "Abstract of Income and Expense of the Edinburgh Charity-Workhouse, to July 1843," pp. 23 and 24.

The cost of an inmate in the West Church Workhouse is L.6, 19s. 10$\frac{8}{12}$d., taken from p. 50 of the Fifth Report of the Managers for the Poor of that Parish, and is the highest of a series of years.

The foregoing table is read: The 280 patients discharged from the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, "by desire, as irregular, improper, with advice, and having received no benefit," had resided in hospital, as *one* patient, for twenty-two years and three months, at an expense of L.575, 6s. 6d. The same individuals, for the same period, would have cost L.293, 18s. 7d. in the Edinburgh Charity Asylum; L.176, 2s. 11d. in the Edinburgh City Charity-Workhouse; and L.155, 7s. 6d. in the West Church Workhouse; consequently, by maintaining them in the Asylum, in place of the Infirmary, L.281, 17s. 11d. would have been saved; by keeping them in the City Workhouse L.399, 3s. 7d. would have been saved; and by maintaining them in the West Church Workhouse the saving would have been L.419, 19s.

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